

KALENDYMA COMPLUVIATA (Cox)

Helix compluviatus Cox, 1871 [1872], Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 646, pl. 52, fig. 10 (Solomon Islands).

KALENDYMA VANDERRIETI, new species. Plate 3, figs. 1-2.

Holotype. Mus. Comp. Zool. 260885, from Ataa, Malaita Island, Solomon Islands. Rev. J. Vander Riet collector, 1965.

Paratype. Mus. Comp. Zool. 260886, from the same locality as the holotype.

Description. Shell depressed, minutely umbilicate, nearly smooth, shining and reaching about 12 mm. in greater diameter. Color a uniform brown. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, a little less so above the spiral groove. Spire depressed, dome-shaped and forming an angle of about 140° . Aperture auricular in outline. Outer lip simple with a slight reflection at the base near the columella. Umbilicus very small and partially concealed by the reflection of the columella. Suture deeply indented. Sculpture consisting of numerous, flattened, axial ridges above the spiral groove, and exceedingly fine growth lines below the groove. A little above the whorl periphery there is developed a spiral groove, deeply indented on the outside and forming a ridge inside.

Measurements

Height	Gt. Diameter	Less. Diameter	
mm.	mm.	mm.	
7.5	12.5	12	Holotype
7.3	12.2	10.5	Paratype

Remarks. This new species differs mainly in size from that of *K. compluviata*. This latter species has 5 whorls and is 30 mm. in greater diameter, while *vanderrieti* has $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls and is only 12.5 mm. in greater diameter. All other characters are similar.

FOUR NEW LAND SNAILS

BY LESLIE HUBRICHT

MESODON CLAUSUS TROSSULUS, new subspecies. Plate 3, fig. A-C.

The shell differs from that of *Mesodon clausus clausus* (Say) in having a broad reddish-brown revolving band just above the periphery. This band was present in all specimens collected and in all dead and immature shells seen.

Ht. 10.0 mm., Diam. 14.1 mm., Ap. Ht. 6.9 mm., Ap. Diam. 8.2 mm. Holotype.

Type locality. Alabama: Clarke Co.: base of bluff of Baileys

Creek, 2.5 miles east of Gainestown, holotype, Field Museum of Natural History 152202, paratype 152203; other paratypes 34561, collection of the author.

GLYPHYALINIA LUTICOLA, new species.

Plate 3, fig.D-F.

Shell small, strongly depressed, coppery (when fresh), glossy, thin and transparent, spire very low conoid. Whorls 4 to 4.5, well rounded, gradually and uniformly increasing, sutures moderately impressed. Sculpture of rather widely spaced radial furrows (20 on the last whorl of the holotype) and fine spiral striae. Aperture lunate; lip thin, sinuous. Umbilicus rimate.

Height 2.6 mm., diameter 5.7 mm., aperture height 2.3 mm., aperture width 3.1 mm., 4.5 whorls. Holotype.

Animal slate colored. Penis rather short, claviform; retractor short and stout, attached to the side of the apical chamber so that there is a broad, rounded lobe above it. Epiphallus about 1.5 times as long as the penis, of uniform diameter except for a short taper at the ends, a little greater in diameter than the penis, attached near the center of the penis. Vagina very short. Free oviduct about 1.5 times as long as the penis. Spermatheca large, ovoid; duct about as long as the free oviduct, stout.

Egg with white calcareous shell, length 1.2 mm., diameter 0.9 mm.

Distribution. *Alabama*: Greene Co.: near Black Warrior River, north of Demopolis. Dallas Co.: near Cahaba River, east of Harrell. Sumter Co.: Black Bluff, 3 miles east of Whitfield. Choctaw Co.: near Tuckabun Creek, 2.7 miles south of Pennington. Baldwin Co.: swamp, Lillian, holotype 147043 and paratypes 147044 F.M.N.H., other paratypes 33431, collection of the author. *Mississippi*: Clarke Co.: Basic City; wet woods, 1.5 miles southwest of Langsdale. Wayne Co.: near Turkey Creek, 8 miles east of Waynesboro. Lamar Co.: edge of swamp, 2 miles southeast of Lumberton. *Louisiana*: Tangipahoa Ph.: magnolia woods 1.3 miles west of Amite. Pointe Coupee Ph.: low woods, 3 miles southeast of Batchelor; low woods, 1.6 miles west of Torbert; low woods, 3 miles northwest of Lettsworth; low woods, 1.9 miles west of New Roads. East Baton Rouge Ph.: roadside, 4800 Laurel St., Baton Rouge; low woods, Duncan Point, south of Baton Rouge; low woods, 6 miles south of Baton Rouge. West Baton Rouge Ph.: low woods, 1 mile west of Carey; low woods, 1 mile west of Port Allen. Evangeline Ph.: low woods, 6.4 miles east of Basile. Allan Ph.: along RR., Reeves; low woods,

2 miles east of Le Blanc; waste ground, 0.4 mile west of Le Blanc.

Glyphyalinia luticola may be readily distinguished from *G. indentata* by its coppery color. The umbilicus is smaller than is usually found in *G. indentata* within its range, and it is usually found in wetter habitats. It is a species of swamps, where it is frequently associated with *Vertigo* and *Catinella*.

GLYPHYALINIA PECKI, new species.

Plate 3, fig. G-I.

Shell small, strongly depressed, nearly transparent with a whitish wash, glossy, spire very low conoid. Whorls 4.5 to 5, well rounded, gradually and uniformly increasing, sutures moderately impressed. Sculpture of radial furrows which are followed by radial ridges, the furrows continue onto the base but not the ridges (about 60 furrows on the last whorl of holotype), and distinct spiral striae. Aperture lunate; lip thin, sinuous. Umbilicus very small, about 3.5% of the diameter of the shell.

Height 2.5 mm., diameter 5.7 mm., aperture height 2.1 mm., aperture width 2.7 mm., umbilicus diameter 0.2 mm., 4.5 whorls. Holotype.

Height 2.9 mm., diameter 5.9 mm., aperture height 2.3 mm., aperture width 2.9 mm., umbilicus diameter 0.2 mm., 5 whorls. Paratype.

Animal white and apparently blind. Penis rather short, claviform; retractor short and stout, attached terminally. Epiphallus about 1.5 times as long as the penis, of uniform diameter, distal end rounded, about twice the diameter of the penis, attached about three-fourths up on the penis. Vagina very short. Free oviduct about twice as long as the penis. Spermatheca fusiform, about as long as the penis; duct as long as the free oviduct, stout.

Distribution. Alabama: Jefferson Co.: in McClunney (Alabama Crystal) Cave, 2 miles west of Clay (Stewart B. Peck, coll.), holotype 147045 F.M.N.H., other paratypes 34487, collection of the author; in cave, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast of McClunney Cave (Peck, coll.).

Glyphyalinia pecki differs from *Glyphyalinia indentata* (Say) to which it seems most closely related by the distinct ridge which follows the radial grooves. In this character it seems unique in the genus. It is known only from two caves in Jefferson County, Alabama.

HELICODISCUS HEXODON, new species.

Plate 3, fig. J-L.

Shell discoidal, spire flat or nearly so; whorls 5 to 5.5, yellowish,

translucent when young, becoming opaque with age. Umbilicus wide and shallow, showing all the whorls, occupying from 50 to 57% of the diameter of the shell. Whorls well rounded below, distinctly flattened above the periphery, slowly increasing, the last slowly descending; sutures well impressed; sculptured with numerous, fine, fimbriated lirae. Aperture lunate, the peristome simple, somewhat thickened within. Within the last quarter whorl there are usually 3 pairs of teeth on the outer and basal walls. These teeth are transversely elongate; the outer teeth are somewhat oblique, the upper end forward; the basal teeth are a little in front of their respective outer teeth, and have triangular bases, broadest near the parietal wall.

Height 1.9 mm., diameter 4.9 mm., umbilicus diameter 2.8 mm., aperture height 1.4 mm., 5.5 whorls. Holotype.

Type locality Tennessee: Bledsoe Co.: base of Walden Ridge, 2.5 miles southeast of Pikeville, holotype 147046, paratypes 147047, F.M.N.H., other paratypes 30918, collection of the author.

Helicodiscus hexodon is most closely related to *H. fimbriatus* Wetherby, differing in the uniformity of its lirae and fringes. In *H. fimbriatus* there are at least 3 lirae which are more prominent than the rest and the fringes are longer. It differs from *H. notius* Hubricht, with which it was found, in having higher whorls and in the flattened upper part of the body whorl, as well as in the form of the teeth.

TWO NEW SUBSPECIES OF POTAMOLITHUS

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In 1961 I collected typical *Potamolithus peristomatus* (Orb.) at Paso de la Patria, Paraná River near San Cosme, only 30 km. W. of the type locality (Itaty), province of Corrientes, Argentina. Although the species was often mentioned in the bibliography of the group, apparently it had not been collected since d'Orbigny; Pilsbry has not seen this species but he referred it in his key of 1896 (Nautilus, 10:87), which may give the impression of belonging to the materials collected by Dr. Rush in Uruguay. Corsi in 1900 (Anales Museo Nacional Montevideo, 2:335) also mentioned *peristomatus* from the Queguay River in Uruguay, but during our extensive collecting in that area not a single specimen was found.